WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, MARCH 9, 1857.

Og- Our Baltimore and Washington City exchanges are filled with the details of the Inauguration. All agree in representing the pageant as the most striking. and the concourse of people the largest which has ever been seen in Washington on a similar occasion, or, indeed, on any occasion. The military escort con-isted of twenty-five companies, among them some of the oldest and finest companies in the Union, all under the command of Major General Quitman.

The civic portion of the procession was headed by a flag 30 feet in length, floating from a staff between 70 and 80 feet in height, fixed to a beautiful car drawn by six handsomely caparisoned horses .-After the flag came the President and President elect &c , and then public bodies, officers of the army and navy; various associations, Democratic clubs with banners, representatives of States, with flags, emblems and devices; fire companies, and so forth; the whole closed by a long line of persons on horseback and in carriages. Many fine bands of music from Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and other places, were present and enlivened the exercises.

The new Senate was organized in its Chamber, the President and the President elect were introduced by the committee of arrangements, and took the seats prepared for them in front of the Secretary's table, in the Senate Chamber, with the Judges on the right, the rights of the States, and the sovereignty of the an ounce; and it is important, therefore, that the and the diplomatic corps on the left. The whole body then proceeded to the eastern portico, where the President took his seat, with the officials, etc., named in order; an immense concourse of citizens was in attendance. So soon as order could be restored, Mr. Buchanan arose, and in a clear, strong voice, delivered his Inaugural Address, which we insert to day

We presume that this address will be read by all who take any interest in public affairs, and we therefore feel relieved from the necessity of any lengthened remark. It is extremely plain and business likeplunges at once into the middle of things-takes up the Kanzas affair-goes for the right of the people to decide the question of slavery for themselves, and period for the exercise of that right will be when the avowed as a citizen and statesman. number of actual residents in the territory shall justify the formation with a view to its admission as a State into the Union. This puts to rest the talk about "Squatter Sovereignty," so far, at least, as Mr. Buchanan is concerned.

tional debt and the increase of the navy, with such reduction of the revenue as shall cause no more necessary for an economical administration of the government. He strongly condemns the squandering of the public lands. He thinks that under the warmaking power, Congress may appropriate money for the construction of a military road when this is absolutely necessary for the protection of any State or Territory of the Union against foreign invasion. He thinks that such necessity does exist in the case of able and friendly relations with all foreign countries, but enter into entangling alliances with none.

The oath of office was administered by Chief Justice Taney. The military escorted President Buchanan to the Executive mansion, where thousands of citizens and strangers crowded to pay their respects. At night there were all manner of festivities and grand balls.

The Cabinet has not yet been officially communi-

Mr. Buchanan distinctly avows his determination not to be a candidate for re election.

Thus peaceably, quietly-with no thought of difficulty or resistance to the constitutionally expressed will of the people, has one man, one set of men, retired from place and power, taking their position as faithfulness is answered. It only remains for us to simple units in the great aggregate of the American ask ourselves, whether we have been faithful to millions; while another man, representing another him. administration, takes up power as quietly and unosten atious y as his predecessor lays it down.

"When the hurly's done-when the battle's los and won," it is pleasant to mark the terms of kindness and praise with which the leading papers of the country, of all parties, turn, not o worship the setting sun, but to offer the tubute of deserved praise to deserving public officers. Even the Free Soil presses of the North, taking bitter exception to the administration of Franklin Pierce on the question of s'avery, come forward to award to that administration its just dues on the score of honesty, ability and effidication of whose equal rights the retiring President threw himself into the breach, can no longer hold back, or allow the feelings of partizanship to warp logium upon Secretary Dobbin. Says the Observer: Claus. "It is but right to add our testimony to the worth of the for its conduct on national questions, apart from mere party matters. In the most trying times, it has done itaduty the North and threatened to outrage the rights of the South. All honor to the Northern men-Pierce, Marcy, McClelland, Campbell, and Cushing,-who in that vital point did or withhold a just meed of praise.

It is well for those, who, like President Pierce and his Cabinet were the objects of bitter vituperation, that there is an appeal to the future judgment of their country, that " time, the avenger," may also the men who had been fed by executive patronage, one from the other, without using a knife or pair of appear as the rewarder of the right, the confusor of and who owed their position to executive influence ?

The new tariff will go into operation on the 1st day of July. Of course importations will be checked, or at least goods imported will be placed in bond, and not withdrawn from consumption until that cordials is reduced from 100 per cent. to 30 per cent.; schedule B, embracing all wines in wood, manufactured tobacco, cigars, champagnes, ebony and cut glass is reduced from 40 to 30 per cent.; schedule bership supplied them daily with fresh batches of by the Government last year reached nearly one C, embracing silks, fine woollens, fire arms, copper ware, cutlery, laces of metal, paper fabrics, cheese, iron, iron fabrics, bonnets, combs, clothing, jewelry, glass ware, Chinese ware, wine bottled, ale and beer, sugars, syrups, molasses, embroideries, tin fabrics, carpeting, is reduced from 30 to 24 per cent.; schedule D, embracing flannels, bareges, varns, cotton 25 to 19 per cent.; schedule E, embracing linen and other flaxen goods, hempen goods, oils, cotton hosiery. paper and periodicals, paper hangings, from 20 to 15 per cent.; schedule F, embracing tow of hemp, tin to 12 per cent. Goods paying 10 per cent. have been reduced to 8 per cent-5 per cent to 4, and those paying I per cent have been placed on the free list.

The check to the revenue will be actually more immediate than if the new bill went into immediate operation, for of course it will limit importations to the immediate necessities of the case until the reducin the Treasury, will be pretty considerably reduced and who was content to leave his fame to "time, the by the close of the fiscal year.

Sea will be here next summer or fall; more than I trust, been accomplished in such a manner as to do great avenger."

BRAIG. by the close of the fiscal year.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS .- The " original old acob Townsend" had to publish this warning, and Adolpho Wolf of Scheidam Aromatic Schnapps no of superiority, to be made the subject of imitation has postal arrangements. The Washington corresand counterfeiting-nothing is sa cred from this vandal touch-even the inimitable Beau Hickman was imitated during the festivities of the inauguration, shape and talents" of that extensive personage, ringing in" upon the unsophisticated gentlemen been counterfeited, which is genuine?

The Inaugural Address.

We had intended making some further expression

t in place of anything from our own pen : " President Buchanan's Inaugural Address will be found, in extenso, in to day's issue of the Enquirer. It is a plain, practical, frank and fearless exposition of his views on the salient subjects which are likely to engage the attention of his Administration-a reiteration of the opinions and a re-affirmation of the principles with reference to which he was elected to he Presidency. His sentiments of fidelity to the Union must touch a kindred chord in every true American heart; his views of the question pertaining to territorial legislation must meet the approval of every lover of law and order, every advocate of people. His allusion to the surplus revenue, and to the legitimate mode of reducing it is in exact accordance with the liberal policy we had expected him to prescribe. With regard to the public lands, and to a strict construction of the Constitution, it will be seen that he asseverates the same conserva-Pacific, with the great and grievous incidents attend- nate difficulty, in a letter addressed to Mr. Paschall, of St. ing so stupendous a scheme of public improvement. we are compelled to declare that his arguments, how- to the House of Representatives, spent some time there, and ever ingeniously and honestly advanced, are not in accord with our constitutional views, so steadily maintained by us on the subject. The inaugural foreshadows a foreign policy, such as we anticipated, conservative and respectful, but bold and lineral .-Mr. Buchanan now stands before the American people above the aspersions of his enemies, and unequivexpresses his own opinion that the appropriate as President of the United States, which he has ever I am satisfied in my mind, from what I have learned and

> Correspondence of the N. Y. Journal of Commerce. The Last Days of the Administration.

Washington, Feb. 20, 1857 .- In a few days the administration of Franklin Pierce will come to an end. The signs of the times may be read by all .-Mr. B. deprecates the agitation of the slavery Washington is rapidly being flooded by the horde of question-goes for the employment of the present disinterested patriots, who are ever ready to worship room for much thought. Never bas an epoch been money to be collected from the people than may be presented, from which could be drawn a more instructive lesson. We stand upon the turning point of says:now about to yield it to another. These four years have been fraught with no ordinary trouble and danthe unwritten record of ages that are to be, one act

It is, indeed, a time for sorrowful deliberation. Those who have yielded too readily to political re sentments, or who have been carried away by personal anger,-those who have lent their voices to a with honest motives, have been misled into a false estimate, we call upon all such to join with us in a brief and canded review of the administration. The the people. A strong disposition to do this is manifested. writer of the present article has had only too much cause to feel that a mistaken judgment may go too far: but he believes that it is the true duty of man-

hood to offer, at least, the poor atonement of apology. Four years since, the Union and the rights of the States were placed in the custody of a Democratic leader; he now transmits them, safe and unsullied, to his successor. So far the main question of his

When Franklin Pierce came into power, he had prominent supporters to official posts. There was more than one wing in the Democratic party; there were many feuds among ourselves; but all sections of the party had united in the sentiment that " concord was the word, and the son of Concord the man. We can look back, after the lapse of time, and see plainly that the leaders of the Democracy proper, although very willing to receive recruits into their ranks before the battle, had no intention of rewarding also given : them after the victory. They wished to establish a communism of labor, but an aristocracy of spoils -But, if they had supposed that the President would ciency in other matters; and the South, for the vin- election, none whom he had previously recognized. Perhaps he did not play exactly the part of a politi- ifornia, where we had worked together in the mines. approbation of honest men.

This was the first cause of discontent; the natural the expression of opinion, or silence the voice of friends of the administration began to nourish a gratitude and respect. As an evidence of this, we petty idea of resentment. The favorite children of how to get back to the Atlantic States, which take pleasure in copying from the last Fayetteville Democracy did not receive all the goodies; and, Observer, the concluding paragraph of a deserved eu- upon the wall, they grew angry with their new Santa returning home; he said that Walker's men were

During the course of his administration, the Preslate Adm nistration, of which Mr. Dobbin has formed a part, ident, pursuing the settled line of policy which he of life; that most of them had begun to turn against faithfully to the country and to the South. It has not fear- several bills, involving large disbursements from the succeed in effecting their escape. I never saw a ed or failed plainly to rebuke the evil spirit which animated public treasury. Here was another fruitful theme of harder looking set of customers than some of the sist around the lobbies and departments of Washall their duty. The South at least should not forget them, ington, upon the garbage and offal of the government, was let loose at once.

It was to have been expected, that the enemies of our party would soon discover the dissension in our midst. On the floor of both Houses of Congress, they began to assail the administration. Where were head? For the first time in our annals, private pique kept them dumb !

We pass over this dark and gloomy page. Political opinions are free; and it may be possible, that the party chiefs could not conscientiously defend the time. Schedule A, embracing spirituous liquors and acts of the man whom they had elected. But the opposition had yet more infamous work to perform ; it saw that its purpose was but half-gained, unless t could blacken the private character of the President. Presses were everywhere employed; and lobby-memcalumnies. Those lies were so gross, so palpable, hundred and fifty millions of stamps! that to refute them, it would only have been neces-

It was charged that the President was weak-that " My business will be to remain on the " America' he been so weak, he would have sunk under the load a cargo of machinery for this place, consisting plates, steel in bars, tov of flax, gold leaf, brimstone, of slanders. If greatness be measured by degree, of two iron steamers of light draft, and all the silver leaf, flax unmanufactured, diamonds, from 15 rather than by kind, then was he great in amiability, machinery, tools and appurtenances of a first-to 12 per cent. Goods paying 10 per cent have been and in his sense of right. The future will render that meed which the present refuses. Aristides was intend the erection in all its details. There is anostracised by ungrateful Athens; but the mouth of other American with me, one of my first acquain- to the defence of our extended sea-coast. history could not be sealed, and she tells us that tances in California, M. Mard; he came out chief It is beyond all question the true principle that no Aristides was just. When after years shall read the record of this administration, they cannot fail to adhas been appointed general superintending engineer than the amount necessary to defray the expenses of record of this administration, they cannot fail to admire one figure standing boldly out amid the surrounding darkness—the calm good man, whose relition shall have taken place. The \$24,000,000 now gion was duty, who lived down malice and detraction, the Black Sea of Russia; all the fleet of the Black to resort to a modification of the tariff, and this has,

New Postal Treaty.

It is stated that the new postal convention between France and the United States has been completed and signed. It reduces the present postage about 50 per toriety had to reiterate it. It is the curse of fame, cent. to France and the countries with which she pondent of the Philadelphia American says of it :

Havre and the travelling office from Paris to Calais on the part of France, and New York, Boston, Philadelphia and San Francisco on the part of the United and inferior Jeremy Diddlers "travelled" on the States, are the offices established for the exchange of correspondence, though others may be established.

The convention provides for correspondence conveyed by packages first, between France and the U. from the "rural districts." Since Beau Hickman has States; second, by United States packets plying between the ports of the U. S. and Great Britain; and third, by British packets plying between the ports of Great Britain and the United States.

France agrees to pay the transportation between of opinion upon this important State paper, but find the French and United States po-t-offices via England; the following editorial from the Richmond Enquirer, the transit charges due on said mails, and, finally, the to comport so fully with our own views, that we give expenses of sea transportation due to the same offices States offices by means of British packets.

Our government agrees to pay the expenses of transportation of mails between the United State- and France, dispatched by American packets plying between France and the United States; and also expenses of transportation of mails exchanged between French and United States post offices, conveyed by American packets plying between ports of the United States and Great Britain.

The postage on letters weighing a quarter of an ounce is 15 cents to France, and at the same rate of postage charged to France beyond her dominions .-The postage is doubled by every additional quarter of commercial public should understand this fact, and at once bring into use the thin paper which is so common in European correspondence.

The Late Disturbance in Kansas --- Further Partic-

The St. Louis papers bring us the particulars of the late tive sentiments that ever characterized his public acts. disturbance at Lecompton, Kansas. Gen. Richardson, who n relation to the construction of a railroad to the died suddenly four days after the occurrence of the unfortu-

"The Governor had visited the council; went from thence

when he opened the door leading into the ante-chamber, W T. Sherrard was there awaiting his return, no doubt. "Sherrard cursed him. The Governor paid no attention o him, but walked on, when Sherrard spit on his back as often as twice; so say the two gentleman who were with him at the time. I have no idea that Governor Geary knew the extent of the insult until the persons who were with him informed him that Sherrard spit upon him as he passed out." The General, after referring to the action of the Legislaocally committed to the same principles and policy, tire Council in relation to the insult to the Governor, says know, that Sherrard would have killed the Governor if he

had resented the indignity. The Governor was unarmed. How long is our cause to be placed in jeopardy by irresponsible young men who have no interests in this or any other country? I am satisfied that we have more to fear from our pretended friends than from our open enemies. I trust such disgraceful scenes may not occur again in this erritory. I do not agree with the Governor in everything which he has done, yet I give him all the praise for the good he has done, and freely say that I believe him honest and desirous of doing all the good he can.

On the 18th ult., some of the citizens of Lecompton held surplus in the Treasury in the reduction of the na- the rising sun, the vultures that follow in the track a meeting to denounce the indignity offered to Gov. Geary. of a retreating army, and herald the approach of a conqueror. Amid all this bustle and tumult, there is prevent his friends from proceeding in the matter, as it was This sacred right of each individual must be preseruseless, and calculated to bring on trouble, but he refused, saying "people had a right to hold what meetings they please." Speaking of the meeting the St. Louis Republican

our national history ; the waves of the political ocean Upon resolutions (dennunciatory of the insult offered Geaare yet rough from the subsiding storm; and in the ry) being read, Sherrard come forward and said that the far horizon the gloomy and impenetrable clouds are committee who had reported them, and every man present who endorsed them, were "liars cowards and scoundrels."ominous of a terrible future. The Democratic party A Mr. Sheppard, who resides on a claim near Lecompton. has come forth victorious from the struggle; but the remarked that he was neither a liar, a coward or a scoundrel. hand that has swayed the sceptre for four years is and that he endorsed the resolutions as right; whereupon Sherrard drew his revolver and commenced firing upon Sheppard, wounding him twice. Sheppard drewe and snapped four caps, and the fifth shot hit Sherrard. The people ger. The chieftain resigns his office; the steward of course, become much excited at this wanton violation of our Pacific possessions. We should cultivate peace- must render to us an account of his stewardship, but their rights, and several thots were fired, when Sherrard and of the respective States themselves wherein it exists. we of the Democracy owe to him, to posterity, to Sheppard both fell, apparently dead, and the affray was for-

John A. W. Jones, Esq., was arrested by Mayor Stewart, been held to bail in five thousand dollars. The Missouri Democrat has a correspondent, who, writing

Governor Geary has got two companies of United States slavery men, and has these troops here for personal protectagitation, which has scarcely known any intermission tion. It is now generally suspected that they are here to prevent the Legislature from being lynched or driven off by

STATEMENT OF A PASSENGER FROM CALIFORNIA. gentleman who came in the Illinois on Friday night, at New York, make the following statement While stopping at Acapulco, on our way down from San Francisco, we learn that Walker was completely hemmed in on all sides by the allied forces was stated that the news had been taken there by the steamer Orizaba, by which steamer about 150 ecruits, intended for Walker, had proceeded to San Francisco, instead of being landed at San Juan del before him the delicate task of appointing the most Sur. It appeared to be the opinion of the officers of the steamer Sonora, from what they had learned, that Walker would make his escape from Nicaragua. We found it very difficult to get any reliable information, however. I succeeded in securing a copy of the New York Tribune at Acapulco, which contained the only late and satisfactory accounts I could obtain after leaving San Francisco until our arrival in New York. The following statement of another passenger is

From the time of leaving San Francisco I could get no intelligence about Walker's movements until reached Aspinwall. We only stopped at Acapulco become the tool of their designs, they were mistaken and Panama, and I heard nothing in either place : in their choice. He determined to ignore, after the but on reaching Aspinwall I met with a young man with whom I had been previously acquainted in Calcian; but he had aimed at a nobler criterion-the He told me that he had been with Walker about nine months, and had just effected his escape, with about thirty others, most of whom, like himself, were entirely destitute of money, and that he did not know he desired to do; that he would have to remain when they saw the stockings of outsiders hanging there on charity until he could get a chance of in the most deplorable condition, without money and clothes, and almost without the common necessaries had marked out for himself, found it necessary to veto | their leaders and would desert him if they could only contention. The whole tribe of sharks which sub- deserters I met with my acquaintance in Aspinwall.

IMPROVED POSTAGE STAMPS .- The Postmaster General has ordered the adoption of an improvement in the manufacture of Postage Stamps, which has been for some time in use in England. They are to be prepared on sheets with perforations around the borders of each stamp, so that they can be separated, by the perforations will stick better to the letter, as when it is continuous; these stamps are prepared by Messrs. Toppan, Carpenter & Co., of Philadelphia, and the Ledger states, that in addition to a supply for Philadelphia, they have already been sent to New York, Boston, Baltimore, Cincinnati, St. Louis, New Orleans, Chicago and Albany. The amount of letter writing in the United States may be inferred from the number of postage stamps used. The number sold

THE STEAMSHIP AMERICA IN RULSIA.—This steamsary to expose the source from which they came .- | ship, concerning which there arose some misundercry against the President was almost the death-knell year, at a high salary. Young Burr, writing home from the Amoor river, says:

Inaugural Address of the President of the United States, March 4th, 1857.

FELLOW-CITIZENS : I appear before you this day o take the solemo oath "that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend the constitution of the United States."

In entering upon this great office, I must humbly invoke the God of our fathers for wisdom and firmness to execute its high and responsible duties in such a manner as to restore harmony and ancient friendship among the people of the several States, and to preserve our free institutions throughout many generations. Convinced that I owe my election to the inherent love for the constitution and the Union which still animates the hearts of the American people, let me earnestly ask their powerful support in sustaining all just measures calculated to perpetuate never forget that it is our cardinal policy to reserve these, the richest political blessings which Heaven these lands, as much as may be, for actual settlers, England and France of all mails exchanged between has ever bestowed upon any nation. Having determined not to become a candidate for re-election, I shall have no motive to influence my conduct in Territories, by furnishing them a hardy and indepenadministering the government except the desire dent race of honest and industrious citizens, but shall for mails exchanged between French and United ably and faithfully to serve my country, and to secure homes for our children and our children's

live in the grateful memory of my countrymen. We have recently passed through a presidential were excited to the highest degree by questions of deep and vital importance; but when the people proclaimed their will, the tempest at once subsided, and all was calm.

prescribed by the constitution, was heard, and in ity with native-born citizens; and in this character stant submission followed. Our own country could they should ever be kindly recognized. alone have exhibited so grand and striking a specta-

cle of the capacity of man for self-government. What a happy conception, then, was it for Congress tion whether this grant should be liberally or strictly to apply this simple rule-that the will of the ma jority shall govern -to the settlement of the question from the beginning Without entering into the ar of domestic slavery in the Territories! Congress is gument, I desire to state, at the commencement of neither " to legislate slavery into any Territory or my administration, that long experience and obser-State nor to exclude it therefrom; but to leave the vation have convinced me that a strict construction

scribe at the time of their admission."

decide this question for themselves. This is, happily, a matter of but little practical importance. Besides, it is a judicial question, which legitimately belongs to the Supreme Court of the Inited States, before whom it is now pending, and will, it is understood, he speedily and finally settled. To their decision, in common with all good citizens, I shall cheerfully submit, whatever this may be though be when the number of actual residents it, the Territory shall justify the fermation of a constitution with a view to its admission as a State into the Union .-But be this as it may, it is the imperative and indisto secure to every resident inhabitant the free and ved. That being accomplished, nothing can be fairer than to leave the people of a Territory, free from all

United States.

The whole territorial question being thus settled question remains for adjustment; because all agree beyond the reach of any human power, except that May we not, then, hope that the long agitation on this subject is approaching its end, and that the geoas one of the persons who fired upon Sherrard, and he has graphical parties to which it has given birth, so much dreaded by the Father of his Country, will speedily become extinct? Most happy will it be for the country when the public mind shall be diverted from with them there are some plain principles, approved by our roops here; one of infantry and one of cavalry. It is re- this question to others of more pressing and practical own experience, from which we should never depart. We general outcry, because it was general, - those who, ported that he fears assassination at the bands of the pro- importance. Throughout the whole progress of this for more than twenty years, whilst it has been productive of no positive good to any human being, it has been the prolific source of great evils to the master, to the slave, and to the whole country. It has alienated and estranged the people of the sister States from each other, and has even seriously endangered by the great law of self-preservation. To avoid entangling the very existence of the Union. Nor has the danger yet entirely ceased. Under our system, there is a remedy for all mere political evils in the sound sense and sober judgment of the people Time is a years ago excited and exasperated the public min i have passed away and are now nearly forgotten .-But this question of domestic slavery is of far graver importance than any mere political question, because, should the agitation continue, it may eventually endanger the personal safety of a large portion of our countrymen where the institution exists. In that itself, and however productive of material benefits, can compensate for the loss of peace and domestic press this agitation, which, since the recent legislation of Congress, is without any legitimate object.

> It is an evil omen of the times that men have undertaken to calculate the mere material value of the Union. Reasoned estimates have been presented of the pecuniary profits and local advantages which would result to different States and sections from its dissolution, and of the comparative injuries which usch an event would infliet on other States and sec tions. Even descending to this low and narrow view of this mighty question, all such calculations are at fault. The bare reference to a single consideration will be conclusive on this point. We at present enjoy a free trade throughout our extensive and expanding country, such as the world has never witnessed. This trade is conducted on railroads and canals-on noble rivers and arms of the sea-which bind together the North and the South, the East and the West of our

Next in importance to the maintenance of the constitution and the Union is the duty of preserving the their disagreement to the Senate amendment government free from the taint, or even the suspicion, of corruption. Public virtue is the vital spirit of republics; and history proves that when this has defor a season, the substance has departed forever.

Our present financial condition is without a parallel in history. No nation has ever before been em. die. barrassed from too large a surplus in its treasury .great evil.

The natural mode of relief from this embarrasshe could be used too readily. Could he have been until the arrival of the ship Europe from Philadel-used more, he would have been less maligned; had phia, which is now daily expected. She brings out be found in the constitution. Among these I might mention the extinguishment of the public debt, a reasonable increase of the navy, which is at present nadequate to the protection of our vast tonnage affoat,

for the defence of the country. Any discrimination against a particular branch, for the purpose of benefiting favored corporations, individuals, or interests. would have been unjust to the rest of the community and inconsistent with that spirit of fairness and equality which ought to govern in the adjustment of

a revenue tariff. But the squandering of the public money sinks into comparative insignificance as a temptation to corruption when compared to the squandering of the public lands.

No nation in the tide of time has ever been blessed with so rich and noble an inheritance as we enjoy in the public lands. In administering this important trust, whilst it may be wise to grant portions of them for the improvement of the remainder, yet we should and this at moderate prices. We shall thus not only best promote the prosperity of the new States and children, as well as for those exiles from foreign shores who may seek in this country to improve their contest in which the passions of our fellow-citizens | condition, and to enjoy the blessings of civil and religious liberty. Such emigrants have done much to promote the growth and prosperity of the country. They have proved faithful both in peace and in war. After becoming citizens they are entitled, under the The voice of the majority, speaking in the manner constitution and laws, to be placed on a perfect equal-

people thereof perfectly free to form and regulate of the powers of the government is the only true, as their domestic institutions in their own way, subject well as the only safe, theory of the constitution .only to the constitution of the United States." As a Whenever, in our past history, doubtful powers have natural consequence, Congress has, also, prescribed been exercised by Congress, these have never failed that when the Territory of Kansas shall be admitted to produce injurious and unhappy consequences .as a State, it "shall be received into the Union, with Many such instances might be adduced, if this were or without slavery, as their constitution may pre- the proper occasion. Neither is it necessary for the public service to strain the language of the constitu-A difference of opinion has arisen in regard to the tion; because all the great and useful powers repoint of time when the people of a Territory shall quired for a successful administration of the government, both in peace and in war, have been granted, either in express terms or by the plainest implication. Whilst deeply convinced of these truths, I yet consider it clear that, under the war-making power, Congress may appropriate money towards the construction of a military road, when this is absolutely necessary for the defence of any State or Territory in the Union against foreign invasion .-Under the Constitution, Congress has power "to declare war," "to raise and support armies," "to provide and maintain a navy," and to call forth the militia to "repel init has ever been my individual opinion that, under vasions" Thus endowed, in an ample manner, with the the Nebraska-Kansas act, the appropriate period will war-making power, the corresponding duty is required that "the United States shall protect each of them [the States] against invasions." Now, how is it possible to afford this protection to California and our Pacific possession, except by means of a military road through the Territories of the Uni ted States, over which men and munitions of war may be pensable duty of the kovernment of the United States speedily transported from the Atlantic States to meet and to repel the invader? In the event of a war with a naval power much stronger than our own, we should then have no other available access to the Pacific coast, because such a nower would instantly close the route across the all the States, it should yet deny to them, by any fair conforeign interference, to decide their own destiny for struction, the only possible means by which one of these themselves, subject only to the constitution of the States can be defended. Besides, the government, ever since its origin, has been in the constant practice of constructing military roads. It might also be wise to consider whether the love for the Union which now animates our felupon the principle of popular sovereignty-a princi- low-citizens on the Pacific coast may not be impaired by our le as ancient as free government itself-everything neglect or refusal to provide for them, in their remote and marks: isolated condition, the only means by which the power of the States, on this side of the Rocky mountains, can reach them that, under the constitution, slavery in the States is I forbear for the present from expressing an opinion as to ment can lend its aid in accomplishing this geart and necessary work. I believe that many of the difficulties in the way which now appear formidable, will, in a great degree, vanish as soon as the nearest and best route shall have been

satisfactorily ascertained. It may be proper that, on this occasion, I should make some brief remarks in regard to ou rights and duties as a member of the great family of nations. In our intercourse our own material interests, but in a spirit of Christian benevolence towards our fellow-men, wherever their lot may be cast. Our diplomacy should be direct and frank, neither seeking to obtain more nor accepting less than is our due We ought to cherish a sacred regard for the independence of all nations, and never attempt to interfere in the domestic concerns of any, unless this shall be imperatively required alliances has been a maxim of our policy ever since the days and addressed the Senate as follows: of Washington, and its wisdom no one will attempt to dis-It is our glory that, whilst other nations have extended

pute. In short, we ought to do justice, in a kindly spirit, to all nations, and require justice from them in return. great corrective. Political subjects which but a few their dominions by the sword, we have never acquired any territory except by fair purchase, or, as in the case of Texas, by the voluntary determination of a brave, kindred and in-Even our a quisitions from Mexico form no exception. Unwilling to take advantage of the fortune of war against a sister republic, we purchased these possessions, under the treaty of peace, for a sum which was considered at the time a fair equivalent. Our past history forbids that we shall in the future acquire territory, unless this be sanctioned by the event, no form of government, however admirable in laws of justice and honor. Acting on this principle, no nation will have a right to interfere or to complain if, in the progress of events, we shall still further extend our possesns. Hitherto, in all our acquisitions, the people, under security around the family altar. Let every Union- the protection of the American flag, have enjoyed civil and loving man, therefore, exert his best influence to sup- religious liberty, as well as equal and just laws, and have been contented, prosperous, and happy. Their trade with the rest of the world has rapidly increased; and thus every commercial nation has shared largely in their successful I shall now proceed to take the oath prescribed by the con-

stitution, whilst humbly invoking the blessing of Divine Providence on this great people. JAMES BUCHANAN.

WASHINGTON CITY, 4th March, 1857.

The Adjournment of Congress.

The Thirty-fourth Congress terminated its labors at 12 o'clock yesterday, having passed all the appropriation bills, the bill remodelling the tariff, and numerous other measures of public interest, as well as a large number of bills for the relief of private claimants. Both houses were in session during the whole of Tuesday night; and during the twentyfour hours previous to the adjournment business was despatched with unusual celerity. As the details of the approconfederacy Annihilate this trade, arrest its free priation bills were nearly all arranged by the committees of progress by the geographical lines of jealous and conference, it is very difficult at this time to know what aphostile States, and you destroy the prosperity and propriations have been made, and what have been rejected. onward march of the whole and every part, and in- There were three committees of conierence on the deficiency volve all in one common ruin. But such considera. bill-the point of difference between the two houses being on tions, important as they are in themselves, sink into an amendment made by the Senate to the appropriation of bear in the history of legislation no ordinary characinsignificance when we reflect on the terrific evils \$182,000 to pay for books which had been purchased by the tor. The unexampled energy of the American per which would result from disunion to every portion of Clerk of the House under the direction of that body. The ple, and the rapid extension of their theatres of acthe confederacy—to the North not more than to the Senate reduced the appropriation to \$50,000, and annexed tion and enterprise, has crowded upon us from day to South, to the East not more than to the West. These certain conditions to the appropriation which were not ac- day a constant succession of questions of extraordin-I shall not attempt to portray; because I feel an ceptable to the House; but at last a compromise was effec- ary character and serious import, and to this has humble confidence that the kind Providence which ted by appropriating \$138,000, or so much thereof as may be been superadaed an unusual amount of the ordinary inspired our fathers with wisdom to frame the most necessary to indemnify the Clerk for what has been expen- business of legislation. Where were the champions of Democracy, while their party was being insulted through its recognized to the letter, for the points or rough edge left that the books shall be described in the stamp will adoubt the stamp wil been peacefully instrumental, by its example, in the There were also three committees of conference on the legis- an office which has been endeared to the people by there being none of the risk of the edge turning up extension of civil and religious liberty throughout the lative, executive, and judicial appropriation bill—the point its association with the memories of Muhlenberg, of difference being an appropriation for the legislative expen- Macon, Cheves, and Clay-is an honor that might ses of Kansas. The House, however, at length receded from well crown a life of study and toil. To have dis-The hour having arrived for the constitutional termina-

tion of this Congress, the Presiding Officer, Mr. Mason, in a cayed, and the love of money has usurped its place. few felicitous remarks, returned his thanks to the members although the forms of free government may remain of the Senate for the courtesy and kindness with which they had co-operated with him in his efforts to discharge the duties of that station, and declared the Senate adjourned sine

The senators composing that branch of the Thirty-fifth This almost necessarily gives birth to extravagant | Congress being in their seats, the body was called to order. Shame to our organization, that pseudo Democratic standing sometime since at a South American port, a legislation. It produces wild schemes of expenditure, and the oath of office was administered to the members which speeds your parting from these scenes of anx. presses should have been encouraged to drop into British admiral being determined to seize her as a and begets a race of speculators and jobbers, whose whose terms commenced on that day. After an interval the louis labor. I invoke for you, gentlemen, a happy line, alongside of Abolitionism and Know-Nothing-lism! Who shall now accuse Franklin Pierce of in-beria, and was there sold to the Russian government.

And begets a face of spectrators and jobbers, whose ingenity is exerted in contriving and promoting ex-beria, and was there sold to the Russian government.

Who shall now accuse Franklin Pierce of in-beria, and was there sold to the Russian government. ingenuity is exerted in contriving and promoting ex- Vice President was introduced by the committee, and the return to your homes, where the sweet and native air juring the prospects of his party? Glancing over Among those on board is a son of Col. John H. Burr, agents, whether rightfully or wrongfully, is suspected, the chair, making some appropriate observations. The Sen- home and those we love at home may revive your laces, mohair, matting, fabrics of hair, cotton prints, we can see but too plainly, that the Democratic outthe conclusion of the delivery of the President's address they returned to their chamber and immediately adjourned.

Washington Union, 5th inst.

> The following is the oath taken by the President of the United States :-

"I do Solemnly Swear that I will Faithfully Execute the Office of President of the United States, now greater than that of any other nation, as well as tect and Defend the Constitution of the United and will to the Best of my Ability Preserve, Pro-States."

The Western Rivers.

PITTSEURG, March 3 .- The navigation of the rivers here to resort to a modification of the tariff, and this has,
I trust, been accomplished in such a manner as to do
as little injury as may have been practicable to our

Cineinnati, &c., affording excellent opportunities of shipping goods direct. Merchandise for points in the Northwest beyond Chicago, after seme delays on the railways, accasioned by the floods in the northern Illinois, is now moving regularly.

Inve; the harvest usually sets in about tent years after, and is commonly found to consist of a broken constitution, too weak legs, a bad cough, and a trunk filled with small vials and medical prescriptions.

domestic manufactures, especially those necessary Four Days Later from Europe, --- Arrival of the NEW YORK, March 5 .- The Collins steamship Atlantic from Liverpool at 1, P. M., on the 18th ult. arrived at 7 o'clock this evening, bringing four days later news from Europe

It was rumored that the difficulty between England and Persia was nearly settled. The speech of the Emperor Napoleon to the French legislature is the principal feature of the Atlantic's

The steamer Great Britain left Liverpool on the 16th, with five hundred and twenty passengers for

GREAT BRITAIN .- The total reduction proposed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer's budget is twelve millions sterling. The debate on the financial project had been post-

poned until the 20th. A motion was passed expelling James Sadlier from the House of Commons. Lord Clarendon appealed to Lord Albemarle to postpone his motion with regard to the Persian war,

on the ground that the negotiations at Paris were making satisfactory progress, and might be brought to an issue at any moment. The motion was accordingly postponed. The Lendon Advertiser asserts that a large number of conservative members of Parliament threaten to

desert Derby if he sanctions the coalition with the Peelites. The London correspondent of the Manchester Guardian says that Mr. Russell, nephew of Lord John Russell, will accompany Lord Napier as attache

to Washington. The federal constitution is a grant from the States FRANCE .- On the sixteenth the Emperor opened to Congress of certain specific powers; and the questhe legislature with a speech from the throne amidst great pomp and enthusiasm. The Emperor referred construed, has, more or less, divided political parties to the peaceable solution of the recent difficulties amongst the various European powers, and, considering that the best understanding now prevails between all the great powers, thinks that the time is auspicious to endeavor seriously to regulate and develope the strength and riches of the nation. He rejoices over the prosperous condition of the country. as evinced by largely increasing revenue; regrets the suffering caused by deficient crops and the recent inundation; says that the expenditures will be reduced. and the war tax abolished from January next; also that the annual army contingent is fixed at one hundred thousand men; says that an appropriation is made for the transatlantic line of steamers; and, after referring to sundry local topics, winds up with a

panegyric upon the state of the empire. ITALY. - Italian affairs are in the same unsatisfacory condition. The agents sent by the government to offer political prisoners an exile in South America report that they had nearly all refused to accept it. The British Foreign Office had printed a mass of official correspondence relating to affairs at Naples.

A partial amnesty to political offenders has been offered in Parma. Persia .- Constantinople, Feb. 16th .- Despatches from Teheran recommend that Ferouk Khan make

peace with England. British reinforcements had arrived in the Persian Gulf, and an English corps d'armee had arrived at Cabul, and was marching with the troops of Dos Mahommed on Herat.

The Russians are concentrating troops on the anks of the Caspian. FINLAND.—Great distress, bordering on famine, prevails in Finland.

Senate of the United States. The President pro tem. of the Senate, before pro-

nouncing that body adjourned on Wednesday morning last, made the following brief but felicitous re-Mr. Mason's Speech.

SENATORS: In closing, with you, the present Congress, I beg permission to express to all senators my

sincere acknowledgments for the courtesy and forbearance which have marked their intercourse with the Chair, and for their personal kindness to its temporary occupant. I have certainly endeavored, by iligence and care in the despatch of the public business, and by strict impartiality, to deserve it. I tender to each and to all of you, senators, my

earnest wish for a happy and grateful meeting with those awaiting you at your homes, and for your prosperity and welfare in life. It remains only to declare that the Senate stands adjourned without day.

Soon after the adjournment, the Senate assembled in pursuance of the proclamation of the President .-The Vice President elect was introduced by the committee of arrangements, and the oath of office was administered to him; whereupon he took the chair, Mr. Breckinridge's Speech

SENATORS: In assuming the duties of this station, am quite conscious that I bring to their discharge few other qualifications than a deep sense of the importance of this body in the scheme of the government and a feeling of respect for its members. Happily, my duties are comparatively few and

simple; and I am sure they will be made easy by a prevailing sense of propriety, which will of itself be sufficient on all occasions to preserve the dignity and decorum of the Senate. In administering the rules which you have adopted

for the convenience of your proceedings, I shall often need your kind indulgence, and I anticipate with confidence your forbearance towards the errors that spring from inexperience. Cherishing the hope that our official and personal intercourse will be marked by mutual confidence and regard, I look forward with leasure to our association in the performance of pub-It shall be my constant aim, gentlemen of the Sen-

ate, to exhibit at all times, and to every member of this body, the courtesy and impartiality which is due to the representatives of equal States.

Valedictory Address of Mr. Speaker Banks. Before the adjournment of Congress, the Speaker of the House of Representatives addressed that body

GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES solicit that indulgence which is usually accorded to those who stand in the position which I occupy. I should fail to perform an imperative duty did I sever our official connexion without acknowledging my obligations to the officers with whom I have been associated, and to the House itself, for that generous

and unwavering support which has been given to me

The congressional term which now closes will

charged the duties of this office, delicate and important as they have been, to your entire satisfaction, is more than I could have hoped. The journal of the House, an unerring and an impartial record, and the resolution to which, as I am informed, you have come, following the suggestion of the distinguished gentleman from South Carolina, (Mr. Aiken,) give to me assurance that cannot but be gratifying, and for these I proffer to you my profound and life long acknowledgments.

energies, purge the system of the fever and fiful and unsatisfactory contests, and bring each and all to the cheering admission, whatever disappointments and perils we encounter, that the performance of public duty and the service of our country is always a plea-

It is only left for me to announce that the power of the House as a legislative body now ceases, and 10 bid you farewell.

A little girl asked her sister, 'what was chaos, that papa reads about? The elder child replied Why, it is a great pile of nothing, and no place to put it in.'

DEFINITION OF "WILD OATS."-A cerael crop